THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1853. No. 84.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. MCCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, *(F. S.)*	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,*	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	*(A Whig,)*	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac P. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	*E. Fairbanks,*	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600†	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000‡	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	*Thomas Brown,*	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell,*	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey,*	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house. ‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. § Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,108,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,289,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay o every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; o survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.082.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,761, of which 66,619 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land aw of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year 1833	3,856,227,56 acres	4,972,284,84 dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71 "	6,099,981.04 "
" 1835	12,564,478,85 "	15,999,804,11 "
" 1836	20,074,870,92 "	25,167,833,06 "
" 1837	5,601,103,12 "	7,007,523,04 "
" 1838	3,414,907,42 "	4,305,564,64 "
" 1839	4,976,382,87 "	6,464,556,79 "
" 1840	2,236,889,74 "	2,789,637,53 "
" 1841	1,164,796,11 "	1,463,364,06 "
" 1842	1,129,217,58 "	1,417,972,06 "
" 1843	1,605,264,06 "	2,016,044,80 "
" 1844	1,754,763,13 "	2,207,678,04 "
" 1845	1,843,527,05 "	2,470,303,17 "
" 1846	2,263,730,81 "	2,904,637,27 "
" 1847	2,521,305,59 "	3,296,404,08 "
" 1848	1,887,553,04 "	2,621,615,26 "
" 1849	1,329,902,77 "	1,756,890,42 "
" 1850	1,846,847,49 "	2,370,947,45 "
Total,	74,729,986,82	95,433,040,16

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
SAMUEL F. ADAMS, JR., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	300
WILLIAM HILL, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
DANIEL W. COURTS, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
STEPHEN BIRDSALL, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

THE COUNCIL OF STATE is composed of the following gentlemen:—Perrin Busbee, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, of Guilford county; Columbus Mills, of Rutherford county, and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

THE BOARD OF LITERATURE of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

THE INTERNAL-IMPROVEMENT BOARD is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

GOVERNOR'S AIDS, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November, in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty SENATORIAL DISTRICTS of North-Carolina:—

Districts.	*Districts.*
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,	32nd.—Chatham,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,	33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
5th.—Northampton,	35th.—Anson and Union,
6th.—Hertford,	36th.—Guilford,
7th.—Bertie,	37th.—Caswell,
8th.—Martin & Washington	38th.—Rockingham,
9th.—Halifax,	39th.—Mecklenburg,
10th.—Edgecombe,	40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.—Pitt,	41st.—Rowan and Davie,
12th.—Beaufort,	42nd.—Davidson,
13th.—Craven,	43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,	44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,	45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.—New-Hanover,	46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.—Duplin,	47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.—Onslow,	48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.—Cumberland,	50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.
21st.—Sampson,	
22nd.—Wayne,	
23rd.—Johnston,	
24th.—Wake,	
25th.—Nash,	
26th.—Franklin,	
27th.—Warren,	
28th.—Granville,	
29th.—Person,	
30th.—Orange,	

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the manner in which the MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake, } 3 each.

The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, } 2 each.

The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin, } 1 each.

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST IN THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Maine, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the claim.
New Hampshire, 6 per cent.; forfeit of thrice the amount unlawfully taken.
Vermont, 6 per cent.; recovery in action and costs.
Massachusetts, 6 per cent.; forfeit of thrice the usury.
Rhode Island, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the usury and interest on the debt.
Connecticut, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
New York, 7 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
New Jersey, 7 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Pennsylvania, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Delaware, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.
Maryland, 6 per cent.; on tobacco contracts 8; usurious contracts void.
Virginia, 6 per cent.; forfeit double the usury.
North Carolina, 6 per cent.; contracts for usury void—forfeit double the usury.
South Carolina, 7 per cent.; forfeit of interest and premium taken, with costs.
Georgia, 8 per cent.; forfeit thrice the usury.
Alabama, 8 per cent.; forfeit of interest and usury.
Mississippi, 8 per cent.; by contract 10—usury recoverable in action for debt.
Louisiana, 5 per cent.; Bank interest 6—contract 8—beyond contract, interest void.
Tennessee, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Kentucky, 6 per cent.; usury recoverable with costs.
Ohio, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Indiana, 6 per cent.; a fine of double the excess.
Illinois, 6 per cent.; by contract 12,—beyond forfeits thrice the interest.
Missouri, 6 per cent.; by contract 10—if beyond, forfeit of interest and usury.
Michigan, 7 per cent.; forfeit of usury one-fourth of debt.
Arkansas, 6 per cent.; by agreement 10—usury recoverable, but contract void.
District Columbia, 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.
Florida, 8 per cent.; forfeit interest and excess.
Wisconsin, 7 per cent.; by contract 12—forfeit thrice the excess.
Iowa, by agreement, and enforced by law.

On debts or judgments in favor of the United States, interest is computed at 6 per cent. per annum.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING Machine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:
Black Poult DeSoi, } Silks,
" Gros DeRhine, }
" " DeNap, }
" " DeZuic, }
Rich Brocade do.,
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid-Colored Bareges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin-Colored Bareges,
Crape Marengos,
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaines,
Barege do.,
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do.,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambric do.,
Cross-Bared and Striped do.,
Swiss and Book do.,
Nainsook and Mull do.,
Bishop Lawns do.,
Cambric Dimity do.,
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.
Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AURBY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

HENRY D. TURNER, BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No. 1 Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.;

Term Reports, ...	Law and Equity,	in 1	vol.
Conference, ...	"	"	1 "
Haywood's ditto, ...	"	"	2 "
Battle's Haywood, ...	"	"	1 "
Taylor's Law Repository, ..	"	"	1 "
Murphy's Reports, ...	"	"	3 "
Hawk's Reports, ...	"	"	4 "
Devereux's Law, ...			4 "
" Equity, ...			2 "
Dev. & Battle's Law, ...			3 "
" Equity, ...			2 "
Iredell's Law, ...			13 "
" Equity, ...			7 "
" Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845,....			4 "

N. C. Form Book; Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1853. 66—

AFTER THE TRADE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!

R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite E. L. Harding's.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, June 13, 1853. 60—

FRESH ARRIVALS.—WE ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING from the Importer
60 boxes Lemons, prime order,
50 " Oranges, "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh,
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Pecans, "
2000 " Palmnuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "
Those in want of any of the above, had better send on their orders early, as all descriptions of fruit are advancing.
SAM'L H. MARKES & SON.
Petersburg, June 23, 1853.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm and style of MUIR & BRYAN, for the purpose of conducting a *Wholesale Hardware Business*, in the City of Petersburg. They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of articles in their line of business. Merchants and others who deal in this market are earnestly solicited to give them a call.
JOHN A. MUIR.
CHARLES S. BRYAN.
Petersburg, July 1st, 1853. 68—1m.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.
January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.
ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853. —

NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essenses, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Peacan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,
F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.*—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } *Proprietors.*
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., }
W. D. TOWNES, Petersburg, Va., } H. D. TURNER,
M. V. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va, } Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M., and their freight from Philadelphia

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Answer of Lord John Russel to Mr. Everett's Celebrated Letter on the Proposed Tripartite Treaty Relative to Cuba.

The world recollects the masterly letter of Mr. Everett in reply to the proposal of England and France to the United States for a tripartite treaty for the protection of Cuba. We now place before our readers the answer of the British Government to that letter, and also a brief despatch from Mr. Crampton, relative to an interview between Mr. Secretary Marcy and the British and French Ministers on the subject:

Lord John Russell to Mr. Crampton.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 16, 1853.

SIR: Lord Malmesbury received, just before leaving office, the note addressed to you by Mr. Everett, and left it for the consideration of his successor.

The absence from London of the Ambassador of France has hitherto prevented that communication between the two governments which the circumstances of the proposal made jointly required.

I have now to inform you of the view which her majesty's government take of Mr. Everett's reply to our overture.

It is doubtless perfectly within the competence of the American government to reject the proposal that was made by Lord Malmesbury and M. Turgot in reference to Cuba. Each government will then remain as free as it was before to take that course which its sense of duty and a regard for the interests of its people may prescribe.

I should have satisfied my obligations as Secretary of State by this obvious remark, had not Mr. Everett entered at large into arguments which the simple nature of the question before him hardly seemed to require.

The governments of Great Britan and France, when they made this proposal to that of the United States were fully aware of the growth of power and extension of territory which have marked the progress of the United States since the period of their independence. The absorption or annexation of Louisiana in 1803, of Florida in 1819, of Texas in 1845, and of California in 1848, had not escaped them; still less did they require to be reminded of the events of the seven years' war, or of the American war.

It occurs to her majesty's government, therefore, to ask for what purpose are these arguments introduced with so much preparation, and urged with so much ability?

It would appear that the purpose, not fully avowed but hardly concealed, is to procure the admission of a doctrine that the United States have an interest in Cuba, to which Great Britain and France cannot pretend. In order to meet this pretension, it is necessary to set forth the character of the two powers who make the offer in question, and the nature of that offer. Mr. Everett declares, in the outset of his despatch, that "the United States would not see with indifference the island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European government than Spain," &c.

The two powers most likely to possess themselves of Cuba, and most formidable to the United States, are Great Britain and France.

Great Britain is in possession, by treaty, of the island of Trinidad, which, in the last century, was a colony of Spain; France was in possession, at the commencement of this century, of Louisiana, by voluntary cession from Spain. These two powers, by their naval resources, are in fact the only powers who could be rivals with the United States for the possession of Cuba. Well, these two powers are ready voluntarily to "declare, severally and collectively, that they will not obtain or maintain for themselves, or for any one of themselves, any exclusive control over the said island (of Cuba) nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same."

Thus, if the object of the United States were to bar the acquisition of Cuba by any European State, this convention would secure that object.

But if it is intended on the part of the United States, to maintain that Great Britain and France have no interest in the maintenance of the present *statu quo* in Cuba, and that the United States have alone a right to a voice in that matter, her Majesty's government at once refuse to admit such a claim. Her Majesty's possessions in the West Indies alone, without insisting on the importance to Mexico and other friendly States of the present distribution of power, give her Majesty an interest in this question which she cannot forego.

The possessions of France in the American seas give a similar interest to France, which, no doubt, will be put forward by her government. Nor is this right at all invalidated by the argument of Mr. Everett, that Cuba is to the United States as an island at the mouth of the Thames or the Seine would be to England or France.

The distance of Cuba from the nearest part of the territory of the United States, viz: from the southernmost part of Florida, is 110 miles.

An island at an equal distance from the mouth of the Thames would be placed about ten miles north of Antwerp, in Belgium; while an island at the same distance from Jamaica would be placed at Manzanilla, a town in Cuba.

Thus there are no grounds for saying that the possession of Cuba by Great Britain or France would be menacing to the United States; but that its possession by the United States would not be so to Great Britain.

There is one argument of the United States Secretary of State which appears to her Majesty's government not only unfounded but disquieting.

Lord Malmesbury and M. de Turgot put forward, as a reason for entering into the proposed compact, "the attacks which have lately been made on the island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, and with the avowed design of taking possession of that island." To this reason, Mr. Everett replies in these terms: "The President is convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty, instead of putting a stop to these lawless proceedings, would give a new and powerful impulse to them."

The government of Great Britain, acknowledges with respect the conduct of the President in disavowing and discouraging the lawless attempts here referred to. The character of those attempts, indeed, was such as to excite the reprobation of every civilized State. The spectacle of bands of men collected together in reckless disregard of treaties, for the purpose of making from the ports of the United States a piratical attack on the territory of a power in amity with their own State; and when there, endeavoring by armed invasion to excite the obedient to revolt and the tranquil to disturbance, was a sight shocking, no doubt, to the just and honest principles of the President. But the statement made by the President, that a convention duly signed and legally ratified, engaging to respect the present state of possession in all future time, would but excite these bands of pirates to more violent breaches of all the laws of honesty and good neighborhood, is a melancholy avowal for the chief of a great State. Without disputing its truth, her Majesty's government may express a hope that this state of things will not endure, and that the citizens of the United States, while they justly boast of their institutions, will not be insensible to the value of those eternal laws of right and wrong, of peace and friendship, and of duty to our neighbors, which ought to guide every Christian nation.

Nor can a people so enlightened fail to perceive the utility of those rules for the observance of international relations which for centuries have been known to Europe by the name of the law of nations. Among the commentators on that law, some of the most distinguished American citizens have earned an enviable reputation; and it is difficult to suppose that the United States would set the example of abrogating its most sacred provisions.

Nor, let it be said that such a convention would have prevented the inhabitants of Cuba from asserting their independence. With regard to internal troubles, the proposed convention was altogether silent. But a pretended declaration of independence, with a view of immediately seeking refuge from revolts on the part of the blacks, under the shelter of the United States, would justly be looked upon as the same in effect as a formal annexation.

Finally, *while fully admitting the right of the United States to reject the proposal that was made by Lord Malmesbury and M. de Turgot, Great Britain must at once resume her entire liberty; and upon any occasion that may call for it, be free to act either singly or in conjunction with other powers, as to her may seem fit.*

I am, &c., J. RUSSELL.

An Eastern Caliph, who was afflicted with *ennui*, was desirous to change shirts with a man who was always perfectly happy. As the story goes, he found the happy man, after a long and vexatious search, but the fellow *had no shirt!*

ORANGE COUNTY SOCIETY.

For the promotion of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

According to notice, a highly respectable portion of the citizens of Orange met at the court house in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 23d inst., for the purpose of organizing a Society for the promotion of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

On motion the meeting was temporarily organized by calling John W. Norwood, Esq., to the chair, and appointing E. A. Heartt, secretary.

On motion of E. A. Heartt, a committee consisting of Jas. C. Turrentine, Thomas Oldham, Thomas Webb, Dr. P. Jones and J. R. Faucett, was appointed to nominate suitable persons to be elected permanent officers of the Society.

After retiring for a short time, the committee, through their chairman, Dr. Pride Jones, recomended the election of a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary, and nominated the following persons to till said offices for one year, viz:

Paul C. Cameron, President.
Thomas Wilson, John W. Norwood, James S. Leathers, Thomas Brewer, } Vice Presidents.
James C. Turrentine, Treasurer.
Edwin A. Heartt, Secretary.

The report was received, and the persons nominated were unanimously elected to the offices for which they were proposed.

On taking the chair, the President addressed the meeting at some length, in a most happy vein. His remarks were well-timed, higly patriotic, and most sensible. After returning thanks for the unexpected honor conferred upon him, he promised in return to give his hearty co-operation in all measures which would promote the objects of the Association. He expressed the hope that it was the intention of the members to *do something*, and under this impression he enlisted in the cause. He felt deeply interested in this subject. He was now cultivating the soil that was cultivated by his ancestors at the time the Regulators first nerved their arms to resist British oppression; and it was his highest ambition to improve it and make it worthy to be cultivated by his children. He was a farmer from choice, inclination and necessity; every thing, therefore, calculated to promote the interests of the farmer, should interest him. A brighter day, he believed, had begun to dawn upon North Carolina. With her Central Rail Road in operation, the development of her minerals, and the introduction of fertilizers, a career of prosperity would be opened to her which would place her among the first States in the Union. The mines of our State will invite the immigration of intelligent, foreigners among us, to become citizens: on our water courses Manufacturing establishments will spring up, and the dedelightful music of the spindle will be heard throughout the central and western portion of the State; and the increased demand for agricultural products at home from these causes, as well as the opening of markets abroad, will stimulate the farmer in the work of improving his soil that he may increase its fertility. He felt confident of these results; and thought we should at once begin the work of improvement. We must do something in Orange. He remembered that, when a boy at school in Hillsborough, an Agricultural Society existed, and a Fair was held. A piece of cloth manufactured by Mrs. Mebane, took the premium, and he was dressed out in a suit made from it to go to College. That Society was permitted to go down, and accomplished but little good. This association, he hoped, would be attended with better results. Inducements were now held out to us, which our forefathers never anticipated. What he could do to promote the objects of the Society, would be cheerfully performed, and if his efforts were seconded, he would not be backward in calling for friends and money to carry the work forward. Mr. C. concluded by saying that he had been unexpectedly selected as President of the society. Others, of much more experience and ability might have been chosen; but he could only promise them a true devotion to the objects of the association. He had learned by his experience, that three things were necessary to successful farming, viz: to keep the lands drained, to keep them cleared, and to manure them well. But if he could not *lead* in projects for improving the Agriculture of the county, he was willing to *follow*.

This is but a meagre sketch of what Mr. C. said, being written entirely from memory, nearly a week after the delivery, and without a single note; but it may serve to give some idea of the topics discussed, as well as of the excellent spirit with which the President entered upon the discharge of his duties.

When he had concluded, on motion of Mr. J. W. Norwood, it was agreed that an Executive Committee should be added to the permanent officers of the Society, who should be appointed by the President. Whereupon the following persons were appointed to compose said committee for the ensuing year:

J. W. Norwood, Wm. J. Bingham, Thomas Wilson, Alexander Dickson, Cad. Jones, jr., } Exec. Committee.

On motion, the admission fee was fixed at one dollar; after which a number of the members of the Society came forward and paid in one dollar each to the Treasurer.

On motion, the Executive Committee was directed to report, to the adjourned meeting of the Society, to be held in Hillsborough on Tuesday of the Superior Court, (the 13th of September,) a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Society, and to present such other business as the committee may deem proper to be acted upon at that time.

The Society then adjourned, to meet on Tuesday of September Court. *Hillsborough Recorder.*

THE COMET. The comet which has recently made its appearance in the heavens and become visible to the naked vulgar eye (having for six weeks previously revealed itself exclusively to the eye of science) is attracting great attention. It appears in the North-western part of the heavens, an hour after the going of the sun, and is then about 20 deg. above the horizon, the nucleus is the size of a star of the third magnitude, and the tail gleams upwards. The light of both is so strong, however, that it comes into vision as soon as a star of the second magnitude, and is distinctly seen through the thinner portions of cloud and vapor. The comet is supposed to be approximating to the horizon; and if so, it is, evidently approaching the sun and will shortly disappear from our view. Should it approach much nearer our earth, while in sight, it will evidently become one of the most brilliant and dazzling objects ever beheld in the starry heavens. We subjoin the following:

THE NEW COMET. Editors of the Traveller:—The Comet discovered on the 10th of June, by M. Klinkerfues, is now visible to the naked eye, in the West, at about an hour after sunset.

Its nucleus is of the brightness of a star of the third magnitude—a tail of one or two degrees in length can also be distinguished, extending upward. This interesting object has been observed by astronomers for one or two months past, during which time it has been gradually increasing in brightness. Its distance from the sun is now thirty millions of miles; but from the earth it is two or three times more remote. W. C. BOND.

Cambridge Observatory, Aug. 20, 1853.

To the Editors of the Pennsylvania Inquirer:

The comet alluded to in your paper this morning, was observed by myself and others last evening, with the nine foot telescope in Sharon Observatory. The nucleus exhibited a large and well defined disc, while the tail, which was of a broad, brush-like appearance, and 3 deg. in length, shone with peculiar brilliancy. The frequent interruption from clouds prevented accurate observations; but at $8\frac{1}{2}$ A. M., mean time, its approximate Dec. was 27 deg. 10 min. N. R. A. 11 hours 33 min. It may be seen with the naked eye in the North Western part of the Heavens, about $11\frac{1}{2}$ deg. due north from Bela Leonis, and is easily recognized by its pale light, being about the size of a star, of the second magnitude. With an ordinary spy-glass the tail was distinctly visible; but with the Equatorial it presented a most beautiful appearance.

This comet is the finest that has appeared for several years; and those who have good instruments should not fail to notice the interesting visiter. I believe it is the same seen at Washington a few weeks ago, and announced as likely to become visible to the naked eye. It is visible till 9 o'clock in the evening. JOHN JACKSON.

Sharon Female Seminary, 8th mo. 22d, 1853.

The height of the Washington National Monument is now 140 feet, and another course will be commenced in a few days.

RAILROAD CONVENTION AT WENTWORTH.

Agreeable to appointment a Convention composed of a portion of the delegates appointed by the County of Caswell and citizens of the county of Rockingham, N. C., convened in the Court House at Wentworth, on Tuesday the 23d of August, 1853.

On motion of A. M. Scales, Esq., J. W. Burton, Esq. of Leaksville, was called to the Chair, and Maj. John Gunn, and Joseph B. Holderby, Esq., appointed Secretaries.

The Convention being thus organized, Mr. Scales introduced to the Convention N. J. Palmer, Esq., of Milton, one of the Delegates from the County of Caswell, who after reading the proceeding of the late Rail Road Convention at Clarksville, Va., proceeded to address the Convention at considerable length in relation to the importance and practicability of extending the Roanoke Valley Rail Road from Clarksville, via Milton, to the Coal Mines near Leaksville, in Rockingham County. He also spoke of the value and importance of having access to the coal mines by means of a Rail Road. He also exhibited a statement of the amount of revenue derived by the State in the way of taxation on the citizens of the counties of Person, Caswell, Rockingham, and Stokes, amounting to upwards of $10,000 per annum, which went principally to make improvements and to pay the loans created to build Rail Roads, Plank Roads and improve the Navigation of Rivers in other sections of the State in which the people of those counties have but a remote if any interest—none of the improvements coming within their territory.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Palmer, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, A Convention was held in the town of Clarksville, Va., on the 13th ultimo, at which it was resolved to continue the Roanoke Valley Road, running from near Ridgeway, North Carolina, to Clarksville, from Clarksville to Milton, and thence to the Coal Mines near Leaksville in the County of Rockingham, North Carolina.

Resolved, That this Convention approve of the proceedings of the said Convention and will use their best efforts to carry out its objects.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the President of this Convention to apply to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter for the proposed Road, with such aid as the policy of the measure, and justice to a hitherto neglected portion of North Carolina may require.

Resolved, That his Excellency Gov. Reid, be, and he is hereby earnestly requested to have, by the State Geologist, a thorough examination and Survey made of the Coal Mines of Rockingham and Stokes counties.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the President, to raise funds for the purpose of continuing the Survey of a Rail Road from Milton to the Coal Mines.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to employ a competent Engineer, to make the proposed Survey, whenever the necessary funds shall be raised for that purpose.

By request of the meeting, Dr. Spencer McClanahan, Assistant State Geologist being present, made a statement as to the extent and value of the Coal Mines in the Counties of Rockingham, and Stokes. He spoke of the Coal being of the best quality—very accessible from the surface of the earth, and extending a distance of from 40 to 45 miles, with a width of from three to four miles; and that they ought to be reached from the large market towns either by Rail Roads or Steam Boat Navigation. He also spoke of the large quantity of Lime to be obtained a short distance above the coal mines.

At the close of the remarks of Dr. McClanahan, the question was taken on the preamble and resolutions and they were unanimously adopted.

The following committees were then appointed by the Chairman.

To memoralize the Legislature of N. Carolina, for a Charter and State aid, to the proposed Rail Road: Robert B. Watt, J. A. Montgomery, G. L. Aiken, Dr. J. B. Johns, and A. L. Ward.

To raise by subscription the necessary funds to make a Survey and estimates of the proposed railroad from Milton to Leaksville: Dr. T. Reynolds, Rev. Benton Field, Abisha Slade, Stephen Neal, and Joseph B. Holderby. The same Committee were appointed to employ a competent Engineer, when the necessary funds for that purpose shall have been raised.

On motion the Charman of the Convention was added to each of the Committees.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries and published in the Milton, Greensborough, Raleigh, Wilmington, Clarksville, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, and Danville papers.

JONES W. BURTON, *Chairman.*

J. GUNN, J. HOLDERBY, } *Secretaries.*

ASSAYING. To satisfy general curiosity as to the process of assaying, we will give in detail the method as practiced in this country so far as it relates to coinage. Science has so far perfected this method as to bring to comparitive uniformity the modes practiced in different countries—the main difference being only in the quantity of metal used for these trials. As the reduced value of bullion is exactly proportionate to the degree of admixture with baser metals, numerous methods had (previously to the one now in use) been devised for ascertaining such admixture; but the uncertainty, tediousness and expense attending these have found a happy alternative and succedaneum in the art of assaying now as practised, which unites the indispensable requisites of precision, dispatch, and cheapness.

In any certain weight of the subject of trial the question before the assayer is: How much fine gold, or fine silver, or of both, does it contain? To ascertain this fact he weighs a small portion with suitable exactness, submits it to the usual process of separating the alloy, reweighs it when the operation is completed, and makes his report accordingly. The operation is performed in the assay furnace; which contains a kind of earthen oven or muffle, within which are placed several small vessels made of bone ashes, known by the name of coppels, or little cups, which, when sufficiently heated by the charcoal fire, with which the furnace is filled, and which encloses the muffle on all sides, receive each one assay, wrapped in a proper quantity of thin lead. These melting immediately together, the lead becomes gradually and in part converted to glass.

Serving as a menstruum in the vitrification of the other base metals also, these sink together into the porous substance of the coppel, leaving the precious metals on the surface thorougholy refined, which finishes the process of a silver assay. If gold is the subject of trial, the assay piece is beat thin, made soft in the fire, and, when rolled lightly together, is put into a glass vessel containing aquafortis, previously heated over a gentle fire, in which the silver is generally dissolved, and the gold left in a state of purity, retaining the form it possessed previous to the solution of silver. To secure the perfection of this process, the proportion of silver to gold in the assay piece should be as 2 or 3 to 1, which addition, when necessary, is made before the gold assay is put on the coppel.

When a mixture of gold and silver is the subject of trial, and the quantity of the latter exceeds that of the former, it is called *silver parting*, and, if contrawise, *gold parting*. With the former the assayer proceeds in all respects as he would with a silver assay, making his report on all the fine metal he finds; but in gold parting, he weighs two assay pieces of equal weight, one of which he treats exactly as a silver assay, and the other as a gold assay. When this is done, by weighing the two assay pieces against each other, the excess in the former, which still retains the silver, becomes the report of fine silver in the pound.

When the subject of trial contains more than one moiety of alloy, it is denominated *for gold and silver*, and the absolute quantity of each is reported. The larger the quantity of metal used in these trials, the less will any casual error in the process bear to the whole mass; otherwise, the quantity is quite indifferent; for whatever the assayer takes for his unit or greatest weight, he divides proportionably to real Troy weights. *Union.*

"Harry Hill," a well known cotton merchant, and liberal hearted Methodist, is about building a Methodist Tabernacle in New Orleans, in an eligible position, at a cost of $150,000. It is to be capable of seating 3,000 persons, and occupied for preaching alone. He proposes to deed it to the Bishops, placing it under their control and that of the General Conference. Once in four years a programme is to be made out, setting forth the appointments to this grand arena, on this plan: the greatest men of each Conference are to be detailed for one, two or three month's service.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1853.

COST OF RAILROAD SURVEYS.

We copy the following, in relation to the proposed survey of the Clarksville and Leaksville Road, from the Milton Democrat:

"RAIL ROAD SURVEY. We stated in our paper of the 16th instant, that at a meeting of the Committee on the Rail Road Survey from Clarksville via Milton to Leaksville, N. C. they had appointed W. H. Blanche, Esq. as Engineer to make the proposed survey and estimates. We were mistaken in his name it was E. A. Blanch, Esq., who was appointed. It appears from his letter that he will commence the duties of his appointment in October next. We are gratified to be able to state that we have heard several of the Farmers and Planters residing on or near the proposed route say that they will open their houses without charge to the Engineer or his assistants, and also give them all proper information and aid. Such liberality deserves all praise and is justly due to the liberal offer of Mr. Blanch, to accomplish the task almost without charge on his part. We are assured by those who know, that he is a faithful and competent Engineer. We wish the Committeemen appointed to raise subscriptions to send us a statement of the amount they have, and to increase it all they can.

—

The following is a copy of the letter of Mr. Blanch to two of the members of the Committee.

CLARKSVILLE, VA. Aug. 13 1853.

Messers. WIMBISH AND HOLLOWAY.

Gentlemen: Being requested to state to you the probable cost of the survey for a Rail Road from this place to Leaksville, I submit the following estimate which is as nearly exact as the nature of the case will allow.

I assume that five or six weeks will be required for the work. The estimate given below is for six weeks:

Hire of 8 hands 6 weeks a $15 per month	$180,00
Board of do do a 10	120,00
Salary of 1st Asssistant Eng. 100	150,00
" 2nd do do 50	75,00
Board of 2nd Engineers 10	30,00
Loss on Horses, Waggons, tent coking utensils, &c.	60,00
Stationary, Plotting Board, Rules, &c.	35,00
Loss on Hatchetts, Axes, belts,	10,00
Expenses of collecting hands,	15,00
Expenses of myself during the service, (say)	25,00
Salary of myself during the service,	00,00
	$700,00

It is impossible to state with exactness the cost of the survey. The above amount of $700,00 will I think be sufficient to cover all expenses attending it, provided we can procure a wagon and two horses and camp out. I will however keep an exact account of all expenditures, and present it with vouchers and charge nothing for my services. The item for Board of hands is perhaps too high, the one for loss on wagon &c. may be too low, but, I think, is about right. There may be a slight expense attending the preparation of the survey for its presentation to the Legislature. This however will be slight and I will confer with you in regaad to it before it is incurred. I will commence the survey early in October. I am very respectfully, yours,

E. A. BLANCH."

Our purpose in copying the above is, first, to give our readers some idea of the internal improvement spirit which is now pervading the Dan River country; and secondly, to institute a comparison between the cost of this survey and that proposed, under the direction of the North Carolina Railroad Company, from Goldsborough to Beaufort.

The distance from Clarksville to Leaksville is between seventy-five and one hundred miles. The greater portion of this route is mountainous, and more difficult, of course, to be surveyed than the route from Goldsborough to Beaufort, the most of which is level; and the distance from Goldsborough to Beaufort is about the same as that from Clarksville to Leaksville. It is evident, from the estimate submitted by Mr. Blanch, that the Clarksville survey will not cost more than $1,000 or $1,200.

At the last session of the Legislature laws were passed providing for surveys West from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, and East from Goldsborough to Beaufort; and $12,000 appropriated for the former, and $4,000 for the latter. At the last meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Road, at Salisbury, Maj. Gwynn, of Virginia, was appointed Engineer of the Road at a salary of $5,000 per annum, and was also directed to superintend these surveys, for which he is to be allowed $3,000 more—$2,000 for the Western, and $1,000 for the survey from Goldsborough to Beaufort. He is, then, to receive $1,000 for merely superintending this survey, and the other $3,000 are to be applied to the expenses of the same; whereas, if the estimate of Mr. Blanch be well-founded, he is to survey a route of the same length over a much more difficult country, and the *entire cost* is not to exceed $1,000! He says he is to charge nothing for his services; but he will be paid, of course, by the parties concerned, and we have allowed $300 for his six week's work, though it is likely he will be paid $500, which would run the whole cost to $1,200. But put it down at $1,500, and the difference is sufficiently striking.

Maj. Gwynn, as we have stated, receives $5,000 per annum as Engineer of the Central Road, with the privilege of acting as consulting Engineer for other works out of the State; and he has consented, we learn, to give up his Virginia salaries and reside in this State. This is twice the amount paid our Supreme Court Judges—more than twice the amount paid our Governor—over three times the amount paid our State Treasurer, and just five times the salary paid our State Comptroller! We have no doubt that just as good Engineering information and talent as Maj. Gwynn possesses could have been secured at $3,000 per annum; or if not for $3,000, that for the $5,000 some Engineer in every respect competent could have been obtained, who would have superintended these surveys as a part of his duties as a State Engineer and without extra charge.

Ever since the Gaston Road was projected, certain gentlemen in this State have appeared to act under the belief that no State possessed competent Engineers but Virginia; and that to foster and reward native talent was to incur the chances of mistakes and failures.

We have referred to these things only under a sense of duty as a friend of internal improvements. No man can say that we are *not* a friend to improvements, for we were among the first to advocate the Central Road, and we have steadily labored, from that day to this, as we expect to do in the future, in this noble cause. But the eyes of a tax-paying people are directed to these things, and they expect economy in the management of public works. Favoritism, extravagant salaries, and other acts and influences which we do not choose now to mention, will, if continued, do more to impair the hold which the system of internal improvements has obtained on the public mind, than all other causes combined.

We do not profess to know the individual opinions of the members of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Road, nor what course these gentlemen, as members, have pursued. Many of these gentlemen are our personal and political friends, and for all of them we entertain feelings of kindness and respect. They are actuated, we doubt not, by a sincere desire to advance the interests of the great work committed to their charge; but then they cannot, from their very position, be as fully and as fairly informed as to the condition of public opinion as others. We speak of *results*, not of individual Directors or of their opinions. But the President of the Road, from the very nature of his office, exerts a controlling influence in many departments of the work. Much is left, necessarily, to his discretion, and his course is constantly and properly open to public scrutiny.

DR. MITCHELL'S REPORT ON THE DEEP RIVER COAL FIELDS OF NORTH CAROLINA. The insertion of this Report in the U. S. Mining Journal, of the 15th inst. has brought us in a mass of correspondence from our friends in the Old North State.

As we invariably, when there are two sides to a question, act with the strictest impartiality and justice, we give place to the following communication from a well known resident of Greensborough, who, from his local knowledge, is well qualified to give his views on this important subject:

GREENSBORO', N. C., Aug. 25, 1853.

I must call your attention to your re-publication of Dr. Mitchell's opinions and comments on the Deep River improvements and Coal Fields.

Dr. Mitchell was greatly disappointed that the Governor of North Carolina had not discovered that he (Mitchell) was Geologist enough to receive the appointment of Geologist to the State, and by way of excuse for this oversight of Governor Reid, I would mention that at the last annual meeting of the Trustees of the University of Chapel Hill, an aged, distinguised and learned Trustee moved to add to the faculty a Professor of Geology and Mineralogy. In reply to this motion President Swain explained that Dr. Mitchell had been Professor of Geology and Mineralogy of the University for nearly thirty years. The mover, a good friend of Dr. M's, withdrew his motion, expressing, however, much surprise.

Dr. Mitchell first published his communication in the Raleigh Register. He was replied to from various quarters, and the result was that he became the object of universal merriment and ridicule. He has recently had occasion to go North, and I now note that his report is published in your Journal.

On the subject of of Geology he has in the short space of thirty years written a little primer of eighteen pages. Although he has taught, as he and his friends now say, for nearly thirty years a science in which of late he has become such a Lion, yet there is not to be found among the hundreds of young men who have enjoyed the superior advantages of his instruction, one, to my knowledge, who knows or professes to know one thing about the Geology taught by him.

He admits himself that in this mighty volume of eighteen pages he put down the coal at Farrish's as Anthracite which *now turns out to be Bituminous.* But he made the statement from hearsay! He was appointed in 1845–1846 to make a survey for Turnpike Roads from Fayetteville and Raleigh to Salisbury. When his report was read before the Assembly the friends of the measures gave them up, declaring that the report, if to be believed, destroyed all their hopes of improvements between these several places. Since then on the one route there has been built an excellent Plank Road, paying extraordinary good dividends, and on the other there is now nearly completed the grading for an excellent Railroad.

This shows that the people of North Carolina now feel the more assured of the propriety and necessity of a public work if Dr. Mitchell reports against it. A history of the many errors and mistakes committed by him in all public matters to which he has been called would be too voluminous to be included in a letter.

I do really think that Professor Emmons, in justice to himself, to the memory of Dr. Johnson and to his friends in North Carolina, ought to write in reply and have it forthwith published in your *Mining Journal.* He is now in your State—say Albany. Dr. Emmons will give to himself the greatest popularity in North Carolina if he will now reply. The fullest confirmation of my remarks on Dr. Mitchell can be found in the strictures published in the various journals of North Carolina during the past three months. G.

The foregoing is from the United States Mining Journal, New York.

We have taken no part in the controversy which has been going on in the newspapers between Dr. McClenahan, Assistant State Geologist, and Professor Mitchell; nor would we insert the above but for the fact of Dr. Mitchell's "opinions and comments" having appeared in a Northern journal. We could no doubt guess who "G" is. We do not, of course, endorse what he says—we only publish it, as we shall publish Dr. Mitchell's reply, if he should think proper to make one.

That the mineral resources of the State have been to some extent overstated and exaggerated, we think probable; but we cannot resist the belief that the tendency of some of Dr. Mitchell's writings has been to produce the impression that these resources are small, and not of a character to justify the expense and attention bestowed upon them. We speak only of the opinion which prevails in the public mind, and do not undertake to decide as to the correctness of Dr. Mitchell's theories, or as to the soundness or reliability of his inferences and opinions. He may be right. We can only say we trust he is not, and that the weight of evidence seems to be against him. But why this re-publication of his opinions in a Northern journal?

We know that the coal fields and copper mines of the State have already attracted large amounts of foreign capital; that several of the copper mines are represented, on good authority, to be exceedingly rich and valuable; that many more mines have been discovered, which are said to give fair indications of profitable results; that the coal fields have also attracted capital from a distance; that the article—bituminous, semi-bituminous, and anthracite—is represented by the State Geologist and his Assistants, to be fully equal to any coal upon the continent. These things *we know.*

We have also heard, incidentally, that Dr. Mitchell has given it as his opinion that there is not a sufficiency of water, at all times, in the Cape Fear River to justify the improvements now in progress; and that he has been written to on the subject by a leading citizen of Chatham, and proof to the contrary tendered for his consideration. It is also probable, we learn, that the proofs referred to will be brought out in the papers, in case Dr. M. should not, upon a careful review of the subject and upon further examination, feel himself justified in changing his opinion.

☞ The North Carolina Democrat, published at Milton by N. J. & J. M. Palmer, and edited by N. J. Palmer and P. S. Henson, appears to be in a fair way to please its Whig readers. It is out in favor of the election of E. G. Reade, Esq., to the Commons from Person County; and in its last issue it advocates at some length the Whig humbug of distribution! The Editor says he "*believes*" Mr. Reade to be a "moderate" Whig; whereas, in truth, Mr. Reade is a Federalist of the Graham stamp.

It is a little singular that the only Democratic papers in the State which favor distribution—to wit, the Democrat, Milton, and the News, Warrenton—are published in two of the strongest Democratic Counties in the State. We cannot believe, for a moment, that the Democrats of these Counties—Warren and Caswell—approve the course of these journals on this subject.

☞ There was an alarm of fire in this City on Saturday night last, which was occasioned by the bursting of a camphene lamp in the Odd Fellow's Hall, Smith's building. One of the officers of the Lodge was burned, but not seriously, in extinguishing the fire. We learn that the Key of the engine house could not be found. Who has it? *Where is that key?*

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

We copy the following from a late number of the New York Express, a Whig paper:

"THE LIQUOR LAW IN MAINE. We were in the State of Maine a short time since, as far east as the Kennebec river: and in constant intercourse with with people from many parts of the State, we had opportunity to make personal inquiry of the effect of the Liquor Law experiment there. The information we got may be summed up thus:

That, upon the whole, the law is useful in suppressing low tippling shops, and in keeping the Irish, Germans, and poor American laborers, who love liquor, from the means of getting it. The poor cannot get at liquor, and therefore cannot get drunk upon it. Hence their families are bettered in their condition, and their work is more steady and secure.

That in other respects the effect upon the community was bad, mainly in the utter disobedience of the law by many of the more intelligent and better educated classes, who, despite the law, get just as much liquor as they want, and drink of it more freely—in the spirit of mischief, perhaps, or because it was against a law which they did not respect, and which against them the community would not enforce.

It may be asked, then, why, if so much of the intelligence of the State is against the law, and is reckless of it, why is it kept up? The real truthful answer is, that the Democratic Party is split to pieces on it, *and the opposition use it as the means of splitting them more.* Many say, too, it does good among the poorer classes; and though the principle of the law is against human rights, yet, for the sake of the good, "let the rights go."

The Editor of the "Boston Transcript" furnishes the following additional testimony on this subject:

THE LIQUOR LAW OF MAINE. We find a most able article in reference to the practical workings of the Maine Law, from the pen and over the signature of John Neal, Esq., in the "State of Maine" of yesterday. We regret that we have not room for the entire article, for we think with Mr. Neal that the time has fully come when the whole truth should be known in regard to the humbug and falsehood which have been published in regard to the practical effects of the severe statute known as the "Maine Law." Upon a recent visit to a portion of the State of Maine, we found that the large stories published in regard to the public sale of liquors, were sheer fabrications. The sale of liquors, as we witnessed it at the hotels of Maine, was as open and undisguised as such sales is in New York. And merchants and public men of Maine informed us, that there was a more general use of intoxicating drinks throughout the State than was ever before known. The statements of these gentlemen confirm the opinion given by Mr. Neal. He says:

At this moment—and it has been growing worse every day, since the first three months were over, when people were blinded by its presumption, or frightened by its rashness—there is more intemperance and more drinking in this city and neighborhood, and probably throughout the whole State of Maine, with here and there a doubtful exception, than there has been at any other time for twenty years. Young men have banded together in clubs to evade the law. Travellers have brought liquors with them to our public houses. Children carry liquor flasks about with them; and bottles are made in the shape of Bibles, so bound as to deceive the eye.

Hundreds of demijohns of liquor were distributed among our householders the very day the law went into operation—if we may believe the "embodiment" when he testifies against himself—and these demijohns have been replenished as fast as they were emptied; and now, at this hour, it can be had anywhere and everywhere. And yet, with a boldness and effrontery without example, since Cobbett continued to offer himself, day after day, to be broiled on his own gridiron, if the Bank of England ever resumed specie payments, years after it was notorious all over the world, except among the readers of his Register, (the Watchman of that day,) that the Bank paid out thousands and tens of thousands of specie every hour—the story continues to be repeated, for the western and Canadian markets, week after week, that the drinking houses are all broken up in the city of Portland, and that the sale of liquor in the State of Maine is no more!—a shameless falsehood, which has never been true, or any thing like true since Maine had a place on the map of North America.

It seems to us, then, again, as it has often seemed before, that if the License Laws were enforced in their truth and spirit, and licenses were given only to upright men, Temperance would be upheld without breeding in society a disposition that is in utter defiance of the laws—the most dangerous disposition, indeed, that can be created in a republican land; for if in one case the veneration for the laws is weakened, it is endangered in all others. The Temperance organizations, however, have abandoned all efforts to maintain existing laws, as useless, and, looking only to the adoption of laws yet more rigid, some of them seem to have a pleasure in viewing the inefficiency of present regulations, in order to enforce therefrom the necessity of something more stringent. If, as is said, the political organizations will not grant licenses to only upright men, take this power from the politicians: vest it in some other quarter that will do its duty in spirit and truth, for such men in society can easily be found."

General Gideon J. Pillow, of "ditch" memory, passed through this city on Thursday morning last. *Register.*

Gen. Pillow, we learn, visited this State for the purpose of placing one of his sons in our University. He is now a private citizen. He fought with much gallantry in the Mexican war, while Mexican Whigs in North Carolina—encouraged and led on by the Raleigh Register—were denouncing the war as unjust and unconstitutional; and his standing as a gentleman and a man of talents, is at least equal to that of any Federalist in Tennessee or North Carolina. But he is a Democrat, and therefore must be sneered at by that pink of perfection and decency, the Raleigh Register. The Editor is no doubt ashamed of the above, and would recall it if he could; but there it is, another evidence of the respect with which he is accustomed to treat Democrats who are in private life. The wit of the thing is beneath contempt, to say nothing of the decency, under the circumstances, of the allusion.

The Union says, "the people demand a radical administrative reform." Well, let's have it. We go in for "reform and retrenchment." *Register.*

You went in, during the late administration, for Galphinisms, Gardnerisms, and Corwinisms, and for submitting without a murmur to the insolence of Austria and Spain. Your political friends, trusted with place by the administration, filched thousands from the public purse; and you either defended it or were silent, because it was done under Whig rule. But you "go in" now for "reform and retrenchment." Well, you shall have it, for it is necessary. The Whig administration which ceased on the 4th of March last, left any quantity of this work to be performed; and President Pierce and his Cabinet have already given abundant evidence that they are the men to perform it.

AGRICULTURAL. It will be seen, by the article which we copy from the Hillsborough Recorder, that the farmers of Orange have formed an Agricultural Society—Paul Cameron, Esq. President. We learn from the Fayetteville Carolinian that a portion of the farmers of Bladen have formed a similar Society, with the following officers: W. D. McNeill, President; Dr. N. Graham, Thos. J. Norman, J

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The Winsboro' (S. C.) Register, of Monday last, says:

"Six bales of new cotton from the plantation of Mr. William Shedd, was sold in this place on Saturday last to Messrs. Barkley & Stewman, at 10½ cts., the article being characterised as middling fair.

Six bales from one plantation is an unusual sight for the 27th of August. The accounts of early cotton we have seen recorded at several places, but this we think is the largest number from the same plantation. The question presents itself, then, what does all this purport? Are we to construe it as a contradiction of the statements, which have been proclaimed from every quarter, of a short crop? Are we to conclude that the drought was rather a benefit to the plant inasmuch as it has hastened its maturity? We have no doubt but that this will be the interpretation of the anomaly, on the part of the cotton purchasers and speculators. But let our planters not be thus deceived, and induced to sell at low prices; the crop is, notwithstanding, a short one. The early development of some of the bolls was nothing more than what we should have expected after the long spell of dry weather. Our wonder is, that we have not more in the market than there really is, for had the drought continued a week longer, the plant would have matured and hardened beyond all hope of recovery. But the wet weather which came in at the eleventh hour, gave such moisture to the earth as to impart an unnatural degree of succulency to the plant, thus checking and deferring for some time its early maturity. The consequences are that there will be such a marked interruption as to give it the appearance of two crops; an early one, the result of the dry weather, and the other to begin when the plant may recover from its present unnatural state of succulency.

We may therefore expect to hear other accounts of early Cotton, but the supply must necessarily be a small one; then we shall have an intermission, which opening the eyes of all to the true state of the crop, will be followed by a rise. Our planters then, would be acting prudently to observe and reflect upon these suggestions. The same course of reflection will explain to us the sales of early cotton in the Savannah market. Georgia has also suffered severely from the drought and in a manner similar to the sufferers of this State. The same, our readers will remember, was the account of the crop of Alabama, which we gave on the authority of the Hon. Joseph A. Woodward, who had just returned from that State. The crop will be a short one in spite of the early sales. We have no doubt but that speculators will assert from these evidences that the crop will be a large one, and thus accomplish a depression in its price, but let those who wish to obtain high prices not be misled by these false conclusions from a state of affairs so easily explained."

The Galveston News of the 19th of August says that from two gentlemen who arrived in that city on the previous day, from the eastern portion of the State, it was learned that the health of the country was generally good, and crops were promising everywhere.

NEW COTTON. We have received a sample of new Cotton from Messrs. Dean & Cramer, two bales of which have been shipped to them by Col. John Wallis, of Washington county. The Cotton is of a superior quality, and ranks, we believe, as good middling. This is the first we have seen, though we have before noticed a bale brought to Messrs. R. & D. G. Mills, from Lavaca, from the plantation of Gen. Wall. This, we doubt not, was the first bale received in the New Orleans market. Two other bales, from the plantation of Mr. Perry, on Oyster Creek, have also been received, making four bales of new cotton that will go to New Orleans by the Mexico. This, we believe, is earlier than usual. Our planters are now generally engaged in picking; and all accounts encourage the hope of a very fine crop, at least one-third larger than that of last year.

We have just learned that the above four bales have been sold this morning to J. C. Kuhn for twelve cents per pound. The only accounts we have of any other sales of new cotton are, that one bale was sold in Montgomery, Ala., and another in Macon, Ga., each at 11 cents. It seems, therefore, that the Galveston market opens one cent ahead of any other.

Galveston News.

EARLY COTTON. We learn from Maj. Howard, of Fort Bend county, who is now in Galveston, that he commenced picking Cotton on the third of this month, averaging over one hundred pounds to the hand. Accounts from all parts represents the crops as unusually promising. *Gal. News.*

The Claiborne (Ala.) Southerner, of the 20th August, says:

"A gentleman living in the neighborhood of this place informed us a few days since that the catterpillars have appeared in his cotton fields. No doubt the insect will soon commence a destructive march over the fields. The weather, for weeks past, has been favorable for their operation."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. A friend writing to us from Apalachicola, Fla., under date of the 22d of August, says that the growing crop of Cotton in the section of country tributary to that port is represented as very promising, and that if no unforeseen accident happens to it, at least an average yield will be obtained.

We learn, also, from the Newport (Fla.) Wakulla Times, that six bales of new Cotton, the first of the season, were received on the 22d of August, from the Wirtland Plantation, and that there is a good deal of Cotton in the country ready for market, but the planters are too busy picking to spare their teams for hauling.

Two bales of the new crop of Cotton from this city were received at New York on 23d August, and were sold by Messrs. Uhlhorn & Fredrickson, Brokers, 148 Pearl-street, at 13 cents per pound. The quality was fair, staple fine, silky and well prepared.

A letter received by us from a very attentive friend, dated Montgomery, Alabama, the 25th August, says that ten bales of the new crop had been received in that city, and that the first was sold at auction for 11¼ cents, and some of the others privately at 10 cents.

The first bale of Sea Island Cotton was received at Savannah on Friday, from the plantation of E. Brannin, Esq., of Bulloch county, Georgia. The quality was fine, and the bale well put up. Seven bales of the new crop of Uplands have, also, been received within a day or two at Savannah, five from the plantation of Mr. Joseph M. Lawton of this State.

On the 12th instant a bale of Cotton, of the new crop was received at New Orleans from Vicksburg, the first from that point.

A gentleman writing the Editors of the Winsboro', (S. C.,) Register, from Monroe county, Alabama, speaking of the prospects of the crops, says:

"We have not suffered for the want of rain here as they have in South Carolina and Georgia, in fact, just around here, I can't say that we have suffered any. At present, (16th of August,) we are having entirely too much for Cotton."

Regarding the caterpillars, he says:

"I have heard one or two say that the caterpillars have appeared in their crop—I have not found any as yet in mine, although I looked carefully this morning; but I observed the leaves cut in many places, and saw considerable signs of the boll worm. This is the right weather to produce the caterpillars, and I am not at all surprised to hear of them."

Charleston Courier.

THE EPIDEMIC—DAY OF FASTING. A dispatch from New-Orleans, dated Wednesday, August 31, states that the fever is about at a stand. Deaths to-day from the epidemic 137, and 95 from diseases not mentioned.

The Mayor of the city has set apart Friday, September 2d, as a day of fasting, prayer, and thanksgiving to Divine Providence for His mercy in measurably allaying the dreadful scourge. All business will be suspended, and divine services held in the several churches.

The Board of Health is making arrangements to establish a quarrentine for emigrants, sixty miles below the city.

The rag story of the New York Tribune originated in an old privilege granted the Sisters of Charity at the Hospital, of selling the old clothes of the dead. Whatever clothes have been disposed were well washed and purified before being sent off.

Advices from Texas leave no doubt of the election of ex-Governor Bell to Congress and Mr. Pease, dem., Governor of the State.

BEETS. We are indebted to the attention of Mr. George Luther, of Chatham, for a couple of large fine beets, of this year's crop.

An exchange paper says: "Gen. Pierce has made a decided impression upon the public mind, since he has been in the Presidential chair." True, he has; he has convinced the great body of the American people of his utter incompetency to fulfil the duties of his station. He has impressed the public mind with the belief that he vainly expects to win the Disunionists of the South and the Free Soilers of the North, by the loaves and fishes of office; but that in this he will fail as completely, as he did to get into a battle in Mexico. *Raleigh Register.*

The foregoing is a specimen of the manner in which the administration is assailed by a leading organ of the Whigs of this State. We answer with the following capital article from the Richmond Enquirer:

"WHAT HAS THE ADMINISTRATION DONE? With taunting emphasis Whig journals propound this question to the country—"what has the Administration done?" We answer: nothing that the country does not approve. And this simple assertion involves the highest praise to which an administration can aspire. To commit no blunder; to steer clear of the difficulties that beset an Executive on his advent to power, is an achievement, which, even in the absence of any mere positive performance, would entitle an Administration to no ordinary measure of applause. This President Pierce deserves—and more. Scarcely six months had passed before the Cabinet of President Taylor made shipwreck of his fortunes; and the three succeeding years of Whig Administration were but a series of errors, blunders, and calamities. From the fourth of March to the fourth of September are just six months, yet in this brief time the present Administration has conferred more positive benefits on the country than history will accord to the entire term of Whig misrule from 1849 to 1853.

The late Administration consigned to its successors a task of no small difficulty, viz: to repair its delinquencies and to correct its errors. The heir must relieve the estate of its enormous encumberance before he can begin to accumulate any capital on his own account. The ship must be got clear of the bank on which it was driven by the unskilful pilot, before it can strike out into the deep with flying colors. Mr. Pierce must erase the blots of his predecessors, before he begins to write a history for himself. This he is doing. The country is not agitated by any exciting stories of grand achievements; but needful and solid work is done for all that, by the men now at the head of the government. The administration is not idle. The duty of filling the diplomatic and other subordinate offices, no light task in itself, has been successfully performed. But, if we wish to report progress for the Administration, we must go to the departments at Washington. There we shall see order rising out of chaos. We shall see Democratic office-holders engaged in the laborious task of correcting the errors and performing the neglected duties of a Whig Administration. We shall see, an unusual spectacle, the *work* of government faithfully done."

☞ Dimock, of the North State Whig—who is somewhat celebrated for his regard for truth—stated some time since that a negro or mulatto had been appointed by the administration as keeper of the Long Shoal Light Boat. This statement has gone the rounds of the Federal press, and now the Whig comes forward to correct it, as follows:

"CORRECTION. In spite of all the prudence and caution which they can exercise, editors will sometimes be led into error. Such was our case in regard to the appointment of keeper of the Long Shoal Light Boat. Instead of a mulatto having been appointed, as we were informed on most respectable authority was the case, we learn from a letter from a friend in Hyde, and from another friend here who was in that county last week, that Capt. Robert Rallison has been appointed to the Long Shoal Boat; that Capt. R. is a very respectable citizen of Hyde, one of the acting magistrates of the county, and that the appointment is the best which has been made in that region. Of course our informants were misinformed as to who had been appointed to the Long Shoal Boat."

This is another sample of Whig attacks in this State on the administration. We shall see whether the Whig papers which copied the "negro" statement, will publish this correction.

But what are we coming to?—Dimock has made a correction! He has *admitted* that he fibbed?

"Go ring the bells and fire the guns!"

SAN FRANCISCO AS IT IS TO-DAY. A California correspondent, under a recent date, says:

"San Francisco contains something over 60,000 inhabitants. There are ten or twelve river steamers running daily to Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, and other places. We have as beautiful a bay as can be found anywhere, and plenty of good wharves filled with shipping. The streets are laid out at right angles, running east and west north and south. Montgomery is the fifth street up from the bay, running north and south, and is the Wall street of San Francisco. All the bankers and money exchangers are in this street. The banking houses of Page, Bacon, & Co., and Adams & Co., are built of Chinese cut granite. Builders do not use any here from the States, as they can get it from China much cheaper, and in forty day's time. All the buildings going up now within the fire limits are built of brick, the first story either of granite or freestone, which is quarried thirty miles up the Sacramento river, near Benicia, the capital of the State. You can get no insurance here, and that is the reason why they are building fire-proof stores.

The wages for mechanics of all kinds are from $6 to $8 per day; laborers from $3 to $5 per day. The hod-carriers struck for $6 per day last week, and in some instances got it; for there are hundreds of stores and one or two hotels under way here, and also on Rincon Point, Happy Valley, the United States marine hospital, a very large brick structure.

There is plenty of silver change, but nothing circulates less than a dime, and that goes for a bit. Nearly all the gold in circulation is minted at the United States assay office in $5, $10, $20, and $50 pieces, which are called slugs. You bid good bye to all bank rags when you leave the Atlantic States, for here we have nothing but the pure metallic currency. The bankers buy gold dust, receives deposits from merchants, mechanics, and others—but issue no bills except bills of exchange on all parts of the world. By the last steamer one house alone, that of Page, Bacon, & Co., sent one million dollars treasure to New York.

There are three marble yards here, but the bosses do all the work pretty much themselves. There are also three granite and three freestone yards. I have worked, since I arrived here, twelve days and a half, at $8 per day. Board is from $10 upwards per week; washing, $3 per dozen; drinks in the large whiskey mills at two bits each; segars the same."

The Asheville News, of the 25th August, says:

"There is a large number of visitors now enjoying our pure mountain air and sparkling water. We learn there is a perfect "jam" at the Sulphur Springs—a great number at the Warm Springs, and we know the Hotels in this place are full to overflowing. We heard a gentleman from Memphis remark a few days since, that if there were rail road facilities for reaching this section, West Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi would send their thousands to the mountains of Western North Carolina, to enjoy our unrivalled climate. The citizens of those States have heretofore generally spent their summers at the fashionable watering places North; but the illiberal and unjust course of many of the Northern people towards the South, has determined many Southerners never again to lavish their money upon their worst enemies. Hence their eyes are turned to Western Carolina, where all the advantages of a Northern tour may be enjoyed, without incurring any of its risks."

We can add our testimony to the healthiness and delightful atmosphere of our western mountains. The climate is indeed unrivalled, and the scenery, in attractiveness, is quite equal to the climate. We look forward with great interest to the time when the Central Railroad and other avenues of communication will enable the people of the Eastern part of our State to realize the greatness of North Carolina. There are a great many of our Eastern citizens who are perfectly at home in the northern cities, but who have never seen the beautiful mountains and valleys of the West. The want of travelling facilities has been the cause of this. We trust, however, that the time is not far distant when this obstacle to a freer communication between the East and the West will be removed. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

RAILWAYS AND THEIR CREATION OF WEALTH. If one should attempt to get together all the facts that show the value of the railway as a creator of wealth, business and property, he would find the account quite voluminous, and after all, perhaps, find his labors thrown away, because such facts are not now needed to stimulate the faith of capitalists and others. The thing that now is most wanted, is a proper degree of prudence. We should restrain men rather than invite them to build more railways. We should caution them to beware of that dangerous re-action which always follows the strength of the fever. There is a natural law in operation in the human economy in trade, and everything else, which it is dangerous to forget or tamper with. Prudent men know this, and generally act upon though sometimes they forget its full influence. In the operation of our railway system, certain matters have transpired which are worth repeating, and we shall speak of a few of them just for the interest that railway men may feel in the general subject.

In comparing the census of Massachusetts of 1840 with that of 1850, several facts are found, showing the influence of railways. The valuation of the State doubled in that period, going from $300,000,000 to $600,000,000; we say doubled, because the census returns so indicate, but had we said trebled, it would probably be nearer right, for, as men grow rich, the more apt are they to conceal the amount of their wealth. Among other things noticable was the fact there were seventy-two towns in which the population did not increase from 1840 to 1850. They were all agricultural towns, not enjoying railway facilities. A number of these rural places contained more inhabitants in 1880 even than they did in 1850. This fact may be accounted for by the fact that, as our railways were built, the tendency of population was to their immediate lines. The rapid increase of valuation of property located on the line of our railways is too well known to require comment. In some of the Western States where the railways now constructing have opened the wild lands to the market, there has been a rapid sale at a very large per centage over the Government price. The Galena Jeffersonian in noticing the matter, states that every acre of Government land along the line of the Illinois Central Railway, not claimed by the company, has been taken up by speculators and settlers at $2 50 per acre. A few years since it could not have been given away, and ten years hence probably some of it will be worth fifty or even a hundred dollars per acre, while the average increase in price for the whole, will not fall short of three or four hundred per cent. The rapid increase of property in the State of Michigan, where railway construction was commenced at a very late period, will show some remarkable facts for the stultist. The two main lines of railway, the Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central Railways, were both finished through from the east to Chicago in the early part of 1852. We give below the valuation of the State of Michigan for the years of 1851 and 1853:

Valuation in 1851	$21,526,957
Valuation in 1853	76,735,495
Increase in two years	$55,208,538

There are some thirty counties in the State of Michigan, besides the Northern Peninsular of that State lying upon lake Superior. The two railways run through but twelve of these counties. Now, had this increase of $55,208,538 been equitably distributed over the whole State, the railway counties would be entitled to about one-seventh of it, of nearly eight millions of dollars. We give below, copied from the Chicago Tribune, the valuation of the different counties, through which these two roads are run, at the periods specified. The following relates to the Michigan Central Railway:

Valuation.	1851.	1853.
Wayne	$3,833,213	$16,097,331
Washtenaw	2,461,373	9,375,000
Jackson	1,516,459	4,810,655
Calhoun	1,637,437	3,646,816
Kalamazoo	1,094,192	4,810,655
Van Buren	541,663	1,683,561
Total	$11,084,247	$40,444,018
Increase of six counties		$29,359,771

The valuation of the counties, through which the Michigan Southern Railway is located, is as follows:

Valuation.	1851.	1853.
Monroe	$960,344	$1,336,000
Hillsdale	993,240	4,167,225
Branch	837,280	2,874,354
St. Josephs	1,088,920	4,119,675
Berrian	875,749	2,874,354
Lenawee	411,666	1,200,448
Total	$5,166,899	$18,069,353
Increase of six counties		$12,902,459

From these facts it appears that instead of showing only one-seventh of the total increase of value in the State, the twelve railroad counties have over three-fourths of the entire increase of value in the whole State. These facts may be multiplied to almost an indefinite extent, but we see no reason for it at present. With the light which the public has at present upon the advantage of railway construction, they do not need any urging to go into railway building. We fear we shall soon have occasion to find arguments to restrain that extension of the system which threatens to eat up the entire floating capital, if not the credit of the country *Railway Times.*

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERING OF NEW ORLEANS. The contributions for the benefit of the New Orleans sufferers now amount to over one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars, as will be seen by the following list, made up, as far as has been ascertained:

New York	$39,266
New Orleans and vicinity	30,000
Philadelphia	16,800
Baltimore	10,650
Cincinnati	13,000
Charleston	6,169
Boston	6,000
St. Louis	5,000
Pittsburg, Pa.	6,000
Washington	3,500
Savannah	3,435
Louisville	4,000
Nashville	3,200
Mobile	2,000
Richmond, Va.	3,000
Wilmington, N. C.	1,784
Cleaveland	1,600
Providence	1,300
Two Mississippi gentlemen	1,100
Lynchburg, Va.	1,000
New Haven	800
Adams Co., Miss.	500
Montgomery, Ala.	500
Saratoga	370
Baton Rouge, La.	300
Mississippi City	272
Petersburg, Va.	1,000
Columbia, S. C.	250
Portland, Ky.	281
Kunkel's Op. Troupe	225
Bateman Children	100
Dempster's Concert	82
Total	$162,434

The scarcity and consequent rise in value of silver is thus accounted for by Mr. D'Israeli, the late English Chancellor of the Exchequer:

First, while the annual production of gold has quadrupled, the yield of the silver mines has remained stationary, and as the influx of gold has given an immense expansion to business of all kinds, and increased the demand for every commodity, silver being no more plentiful now than formerly, has become proportionately scarce. Secondly, in Holland, and some other European States, silver is the standard of value; and hence the excess of exportation to those countries over the importation from them, has to be paid for in silver coin. Thirdly, and chiefly in India, gold coin is not known among the natives from whom the commodities of commerce are purchased, nor is gold in that country a legal tender; and as the excess of Indian exportation over importation is exceedingly great, there is an enormous drain of silver from Europe and America, to pay for the excess. In the year 1852, England alone sent fifteen millions of dollars in silver to India. Mr. D'Israeli proposes, as a remedy to the growing scarcity of silver, that gold be made the standard of value and a legal tender throughout the British possessions in the Oriental world.

The inspection of tobacco in Petersburg, Va., up to September 1st, is 10,841 hhds. against 9,713 hhds. for the corresponding period of 1853. Increase 1,128.

THE LATEST BY THE EUROPA.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

SPAIN. *London, Saturday, Aug.* 20, 1853. The first trial made on the railway from Aranjuez to Tremleque has completely succeeded. A second trial is to be made previous to the opening of the railroad to the public.

AUSTRIA. The revenue during the first half of the 1853 was 115,019,011 florins more than in the first six months of 1852.

The Emperor left Vienna on the 12th for Ischl, where he would remain till the end of the month.

Austria, it is said, would never consent to Russia taking possession of the key to the Sclavonic and Hungarian provinces.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. The Porte will not send off an Ambassador, until the order to withdraw is sent to the Russian troops. The Czar will not send that order till the Porte has signed an arrangement which is tantamount to a concession of every point in dispute, and having got so far as to be permitted to send an Envoy to St. Petersburg, there will then be the two questions of indemnification of expenses and the expulsion of all political refugees. The former will be waived, but as to the latter, although little has been said on the point, as yet, Russia will profit by this opportunity of having Turkey at a disadvantage, to obtain a measure which the firmness of the Porte refused, two or three years back, and Austria will gladly join in enforcing the pressing demand.

The Russian troops in the camp at Sowonski, near Warsaw, are much troubled with affections of the eyes.

Letters from Malta, of the 12th, state that a courier had arrived at Constantinople with news that 20,000 Austrians would occupy Servia, as a check upon any revolution that might arise out of the occupation of the Principalities by the Russians. The Prince of Servia replied that he should resist such a measure with 50,000 men.

Trial of Bishop Doane.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1. The house of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church met at Camden today for the purpose of trying the charges against Bishop Doane, of New Jersey. Bishop Brownell presided, and Bishop Wainwright acted as Secretary. The following Bishops were present, viz:—Chase, Freeman, Kemper, McCros'key, Rutledge, Uphold, Wainwright, Whittingham, Brownell, Eastburn, Johns, Lee, Potter, Williams, Elliott, Otey, Polk and Hopkins. All except the ecclesiastics were excluded from the Convention, and among them were the counsel for Bishop Doane, George M. Wharton and W. M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, and Judge Chambers of Maryland, who will not be admitted till the evidence comes before the House.

One of the new charges in the presentment made against Doane by Bishops Meade, McIlvaine and Burgess, is that of paying unlawful usury for money.

When the presentment was read, Bishop Whittingham offered a resolution that the charges had already been disposed of by the previous court, and that the committee of the Diocese of New Jersey be now heard. This was objected to, on the ground of being equivalent to quashing the indictment, and the respondent asked time to consider whether he would make that motion. A motion that the committee meet at Burlington was rejected, and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Relief for New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1. Gottschalk's concert for the benefit of the New Orleans sufferers was crowded to excess. Over one thousand tickets were sold, and various donations sent in besides. The Germania orchestra gave their services free.

Railroad Accident.

NILES, Michigan, Sept. 1. A freight train on the Michigan Central Railroad ran off the track to-day, by which a fireman named Goddrick was killed, and the engineer injured. The locomotive was smashed to pieces.

Maine Law Convention.

BOSTON, Aug. 31. A convention of the friends of the Maine Law in Essex county met to-day at South Danvers. Prof. Stowe, of Andover, was chairman of the committee on resolutions, and addressed the meeting, as also did the Rev. Dr. Beecher, Jr. The resolutions declare that as friends of the Maine Law, they will vote for no candidate for office who is not unequivocally in its favor, and recommend prompt organization for the coming election.

New Jersey Temperance Convention.

TRENTON, Aug. 31. The Temperance Convention here to-day was an immense gathering. Hon. Wm. R. Allen, of Burlington, was chosen President. Speeches were made by Gen. Carey, of Ohio, Mr. Pennel Combe, of Pa., P. T. Barnum, and others. A series of resolutions were reported, debated at length, and adopted. One of them is for calling a Convention in October to make a nomination for Governor, if they deem it expedient.

Heavy Robbery.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1. The messenger of the Newport Bank was robbed on board the steamer Perry, this afternoon, of a package containing $30,000 to $50,000. Whilst his back was turned the thief changed the package, substituting newspapers cut to the size of the bills. The messenger did not discover the cheat until he arrived at the Merchant's Bank.

The Epidemic at Mobile.

MOBILE, August 31. The fever is increasing here, but the cases are mild, and the deaths comparatively few.

Yellow Fever on Shipboard.

BOSTON, Sept. 1. The ship Sheffield arrived here to-day from New Orleans. The yellow fever broke out on the passage, and one person died and two are sick.

While the splendid triumph achieved by the Democracy of this District at the late election has been the source of universal rejoicing among our friends, and justly accounted a magnificent victory, yet upon reflection there is really nothing to be surprised at. What ground had the Whig party to stand upon—what principle to battle for? Nothing but Distribution. All their old measures had been abandoned, with this exception, and the people are becoming too well informed to adhere blindly to a *party* without *principle*. And even as to the Distribution question, the people have set an emphatic seal of condemnation upon it, so that now nothing is left to the Whigs but to chew the cud of disappointment. Hence we are not surprised at the decision of the people, when we reflect upon the relative positions of the two parties—the one adhering to its ancient faith, while the other abandoned all its old tenets but one. The people can see into these things, and their recent verdict in this District shows that they not only *know* what to do in such cases but *do it.*

Democratic Pioneer.

DANGERS OF CAMPHENE. A lamentable accident happened at the Madison house, in Cincinnati, on Saturday evening. While the boarders were at supper, a lamp suspended over the supper-table became extinguished, and was taken down and refilled with camphene by a lad about seventeen years old, a son of the proprietor of the house, Mr. Prindle. He had filled it, and was in the very act of raising it to its place above its head when it exploded, the burning contents falling all over his person, dreadfully burning his head, face, neck, and hands. The flames were immediately extinguished, and medical assistance summoned. All the aid possible was given to the sufferers, and we are glad to learn that, though suffering intensely from his injuries he is in a fair way to recover. But one gentleman, besides the boy, was injured, though the table was surrounded with boarders at the time. The escape af many other persons who were in the vicinity is almost miraculous. Why will people use camphene, when such frightful accidents are almost daily before their eyes.

A great Pacific Railroad Company, at the head of which, it is said, an Erastus Corning, Simeon Draper, and other capitalists, is organizing in New York. The object is to provide a substantial six feet guage road from New York to the Pacific Ocean, running through St. Louis, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Northern Mexico and California. The estimated cost is $100,000,000, which is to be the capital of the Company. It is said that thirteen of the most responsible contractors of the United States have offered to build 100 miles each, on the route above described, and to take in payment fifty per cent cash, twenty-five per cent in the bonds of the Company, and twenty-five per cent in its stock.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

MEN OF THE REVOLUTION. Gen. Greene, in his dispatches, after the battle of Eutaw, says: "Hundreds of my men were naked as they were born." Judge Johnson, in his life of Greene, says: "Posterity will scarcely believe that the bare loins of many men who carried death into the enemy's ranks, at the Eutaw, were galled by their cartouch boxes, while a fold of a rag or a tuft of moss protected the shoulder from the same injury from the musket." Gen. Greene says, in his letters to the Secretary of War—"We have three hundred men without arms, and more than one thousand so naked that they can be put on duty only in cases of a desperate nature. Our difficulties are so numerous, and our wants so pressing, that I have not a moment's relief from the most painful anxieties. I have more embarrassments than it is proper to disclose to the world."

A GOOD NAME. Always be more solicitous to preserve your innocence than concerned to prove it. It will never do to seek a good name as a primary object. Like trying to be graceful, the effort to be popular will make you contemptible. Take care of your spirit and conduct, and your reputation will take care of itself. The utmost that you are called to do as the guardian of your reputation, is to remove injurious aspersions. Let not your good be evil spoken of, and follow the highest examples in mild and explicit self vindication. No reputation can be permanent which does not spring from principle, and he who would maintain a good character must have a conscience void of offence towards God and man.

CIRCUIT OF THE EARTH. A writer in the Cotton Plant, states that when the railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco is completed, a traveller may make the circuit of the earth by railway and by steamer, in the space of ninety-three days. The detail he gives as follows:

From New-York to San Francisco	4 days.
From San Francisco to Hong Kong	25 "
From Hong Kong to Calcutta	6 "
From Calcutta to Bombay	13 "
From Bombay to England	35 "
From England to New-York	10 "

THE RABUN GAP RAILROAD. The Anderson (S. C.) Gazettee, of the 24th instant, says: Several members of the corps of Engineers employed for the survey of this Road, have been at this place for the past two days. We saw today their baggage wagons passing through town, and we suppose the long talked of question as to where the Road is to start and where run, will soon be decided."

The Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng, together with their children, were at Norwich, Conn., on the 24th instant. It is twenty years since they exhibited at that place.

The new English Houses of Parliament in London, have already cost nearly nine million of dollars, and are not yet finished.

ARRIVALS OF TEAS FROM CHINA. Notwithstanding the great outcry that was raised a while ago, that the Chinese revolution was certain to cut short our usual supplies of teas, a fleet of vessels from Canton have arrived, within the few days past, at New York, all with full cargoes. The fall trade sales are expected to commence next week.

A strictly orthodox old gentleman in Massachusetts, returning home one Sunday afternoon from church, began to extol to his son the merits of the sermon. "I have heard, Frank," said he, "one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a christian society. It carried me to the gates of Heaven." "Well, I think," replied Frank, "you had better have dodged in, for you will never get another such a chance."

In addressing the court and bar on the death of a young lawyer, to whom he was strongly attached, the late Mr. Webster said—"His race was short; but short as it was, he lived long enough to do what some of us who are older have failed to do"—and the tears fell as he spoke—"*he lived long enough to achieve a religious character.*"

A GOOD SHOT. The locomotive attached to the passenger train on the Michigan Southern Railroad, ran into a drove of deers near Pine Station, a few nights since, killing several of them, which were found lying near the track the next morning. They were probably attracted by the light of the locomotive.

The Rev. Bishop Soule arrived in Nashville on the 22d, after an absence of some months in California.

The citizens of St. Louis have voted, 1,094 to 14, in favor of a subscription of five hundred thousand dollars each, to the North Missouri and Iron Mountain Railroads.

"OVER TRUE." The following toast was given at a railroad dinner at Detroit, lately:

"EDITORS—Ladders on which politicians climb to power—pioneers in all great enterprises—the only class whose labor is its own reward—the hardest worked, the poorest paid, most self-sacrificing and best abused of all the professions."

A PIOUS WIFE-WHIPPER. An ingenious young Benedict, yclept John McIntosh, taken before a justice at Washington for whipping his wife, argued his right to do so, and asserted that he had a good cause, in her having "refused to say her prayers!"

THE MAINE LAW. GOV. Parsons has officially announced the ratification by the people of the Maine Law, recently adopted by the Michigan Legislature. The vote stood for the Prohibitory Liquor Law, 40,449; against Prohibition 28,054.

"ORFUL!" "Pen, Paste and Scissors," of the Philadelphia Sun is responsible for the following:

"One led astray, is like one governed by a girl, because he is misled—(Miss led.")

POST OFFICE STAMPS AND IDLE BOYS. Why do post office stamps resemble idle boys at school? Because they require to be licked to make them stick to their letters.

A CONTEMPORARY OF JOHN WESLEY. A correspondent of the New York Christian Advocate and Journal says that "William Sing, born in England, June 4th, 1762, now in his 92d year, lives at that place, and is smart and well. He, on several occasions, listened to the preaching of John Wesley, near 70 years since. He has belonged to the church 65 years." Dr. Bond, the editor of the Advocate, very properly requests that some competent scribe shall at once proceed to record the verbal testimony of this aged person.

Keep your feet dry and body warm, Remember the poor and pay the printer, that thy days may be long in the land.

JOHN RANDOLPH. Among the innumerable anecdotes of John Randolph, the following is not the worst: A young aspirant for congressional fame saw fit, in his maiden speech to give proof of his boldness and eloquence by a long and abusive attack upon the eccentric member from Virginia. At the conclusion of the young orator's voluminous address the hero of Roanoke arose, and stretching out his long and nervous arm towards the seat of the complacent youth, with a half-inquiring, half contemptuous look, thus replied: "Mr. Speaker, WHO'S THAT?"

AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY. It is a fact worthy of notice that the supreme judicial tribunal of Mississippi, which has just decided that the State is bound to pay the Union Bank bonds, was elected by the people, and is dependent upon them for re-election. The people, a short time since, had voted not to pay the bonds. If this does not prove the independence, firmness and honesty of an elective judiciary, let life-appointed judges be appealed to make those qualities apparent.

Mrs. Warner, the authoress of the "Wide, Wide World," has been handsomely treated by the London publishers of her works, two of whom have sent her large sums as her share of the profits of their sale in England. One noted publisher has made her a standing offer of a thousand pounds sterling for anything she may choose to write.

It is Goethe, we believe, who says—"The longer I live in the world the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the great and the insignificant, is energy, invincible determination; an honest purpose, once fixed, and then—victory! That quality can do everything that *can* be done in the world; and no circumstances, no opportunity, will make a man without it."

Mr. Bancroft will publish the third volume of his "History of the American Revolution," being the sixth of his "History of the United States," in October.

THE SORROWFUL TREE. At Goa, near Bombay, there is a singular vegetable—the sorrowful tree—because it only flourishes in the night. At sun-set no flowers are to be seen, and yet, half an hour after, it is quite full of them. They yield a sweet smell, but the sun no sooner shines upon than some of them fall off, and others close up; and thus it continues flowering in the night all the year.

N. Y. MARKET. I suppose Fulton is the standard for prices, and with that we may institute a comparison with our own in Wilmington. Beef is 12½ to 15 cents., for first cuts of the first class—other kinds from 5 to 8 cents; Lamb 12 to 14 cents; Veal 7, 8 a 10; Mutton 9 a 10; Corn 12 cents. a dozen; Sweet Potatoes, $1 50 per bushel; Irish 75; fine Tomatoes, 37½ cents per bushel; Onions, 75; Peaches that are Peaches, $1; Grown Chickens, 37½ cents each; Whortleberries, $2 50 per bushel; Apples 2 to $3—very scarce. Fish sells by the pound. Hallibut, of which we have none, 10 cents; Lobsters 4 cents; Porgies 5 cents, a handsome large fish, shaped like our perch, but larger. Water Melons from 5 to 50 cents—the latter much larger than any I have seen in Wilmington. *Cor. Wil. Commercial.*

Two things can never be successfully counterfeited—modesty and common sense.

The Baptist American and Foreign Society is about to build a new marble and iron bible house in New York, to cost $50,000.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. The receipts for July were $32,988 82. The grants from July 1 to August 1 were: Foreign, 750,100 pages; Shipping for foreign ports, 1,236,557; Lakes, Canals and Rivers, 9,800; U. S. Navy, 20,565; Literary and Humane Institutions, 78,181; Mission Sabbath Schools, 93,235; Emigrants, 127,054; Home and Domestic Missionaries, 432,165; Colportours and Agents among the Destitute, 3,501,360; Auxiliaries, 8,625; other grants, 407,054 pages. Total for the month of July, 6,714,726 pages. Total since April 1, 17,373,888 pages.

FAST STEAMBOAT TRAVELING. It is said the steamboat Alida lately made the trip from New York to Poughkeepsie, 82 miles, in three hours and ten minutes, equal to 630 miles a day, or across the Atlantic in five days.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES. Peel fine ripe tomatoes, cut them up in small pieces, and put in a pan, a layer of bread crumbs then a layer of tomatoes, with pepper, salt, and some pieces of butter; then put another layer of bread crumbs and tomatoes, and so on till the dish is full. Spread some beaten egg over the top, and set it in the oven and bake it.

"During your travels in Canada, Mr. Slocum, did you meet with anything that arrested your attention?" "Yes, sir, a Deputy Sheriff. He not only arrested my attention, but my person, and marched us both off to Lincoln county Jail, 'for crossing the line' without paying duty on a yaller dog."

ADULTERATION OF DRUGS. An account of an analysis made by a Massachusetts physician of six different parcels of cream of tartar, which he purchased at six different drug shops in Boston, shows that only two parcels in each assayed the proportion declared in a recipe from Ure's Dictionary, that is, taking the average of the whole, only one-half of it was pure cream of tartar.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE DYING STUDENT.

Yes, I must die! I know the hectic flush
Upon my cheek tells of my life's decay,
As truly as the lingering twilight's blush
Upon the sky tells of the death of day.
The shadows of long night reel through my brain,
And visions of the spirit land are there;
The sluggish blood is curdling in each vein,
And bids me for the life to come prepare.

My languid pulse proclaims that life's dull tide
Is ebbing fast towards that shoreless sea
On which my spirit, bark-like, soon shall ride,
In hope and strange expectancy most free.
Why do I shudder at the thrilling doom?
Why is my mind at times with sweet rest?
Why should the spirit fear the grave's deep gloom,
Or dread the wonders of the heavenly host?

Oh, it is hard that one so young as I
Should say to earth and all its scenes adieu!
For the last time should look upon the sky,
And watch the stars fade slowly out of view!
These eyes no more at daylight's closing hour
Shall see the moon rise brightly from the sea,
Nor shall my steps again pass to the bower
Where I vowed love and deathless constancy!

Fair girl, my Mary! Mistress of my soul!
My heart is breaking while it clings to thee!
I feel, while sinking, that thy sweet control
Could make this world a paradise to me.
But oh, my love! my lip is ashy pale,
And, like a sick bird, thought is fluttering low!
Yet, till the cloud shall o'er my heart prevail,
To thee its current ceaseless still shall flow.

Long have I struggled in

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 8½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; also HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock:—

For Gentlemen,

Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings of nearly all shades and prices—a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

For the Ladies,

Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " " Nap,
" " " " Soi,
Brocade, and other Fancy Silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " Barèges,
" " " Challys,
Plain Black Challys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English & Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " Silk "

A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, March 25, 1853 38—

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, 1853. 93—

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853. P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, which is in all respects reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business, and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or on notes, due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

EXTRACTS AND PERFUMERY.—P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

For the Handkerchief:—Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jockey Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Heliotrope, Prairie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Cleruatis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranium, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

For Flavoring Pies, &c.:—Essence Lemon, Essence Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, &c.

Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strethers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,	"	"	"	$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

SADDLER, PERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., or sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY: Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.

Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION AND MILLS FOR SALE.—The undersigned, intending to remove, offers for sale his residence, known as "WAKEFIELD." It is situated on the road, leading from Raleigh to Tarboro', 20 miles from the former place, 20 from Louisburg, and 11 from Rolesville, containing 1143 acres—700 of which are in original growth, heavily timbered and well watered by numbers of small streams. The place has been well known for years, as a public stand—a STORE having been kept there for the past 25 years. The improvements are of the best kind. The dwelling, built by the subscriber, is large, convenient, and of the very best materials—containing 9 good plastered rooms, and every other house needful for comfort or convenience; a large gin-house on stone pillars, screws, apple mill, large STORE-HOUSE, blacksmith shop, frame stables, carriage house, &c. Nearly all the arable land is in a fine state of improvement and yields good crops. A splendid orchard of 100 varieties of fruit, a fine garden and vineyard add to the proverbial healthfulness of the place.

THE MILLS are situated on Little River, a never-failing stream, 2 miles from Wakefield. The grist mill is a two-story building, 38 by 24, 2 pair Esopus stones for corn, and 1 pair Burrs for wheat—an excellent smut machine and bolting cloths—all propelled by heavy cast iron machinery.

The mill receives over 200 barrels corn per annum, and from 300 to 500 bushels wheat. The saw mill, being located in the midst of as fine timber as ever grew, and a constant demand for lumber, yields a fine profit.

The subscriber offers the above property for sale, because his health is such he cannot give it the attention it deserves. The terms will be perfectly satisfactory to the purchaser. So, ye, who want to make an investment where *cash* and *health* will go hand in hand, just drop in and examine the premises.

A. J. FOSTER.

Wakefield, N. C., Aug. 9, 1853. 77—2m.

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at Ira Beckwith's Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jones' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Betts' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW GOODS.—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:

French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Brusselle do.
Maltise do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " " &c., &c.

Received this day, by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

July 21, 1853. 71—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.

Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

HARRIS'S BAKERY, HORFOLK, Va.—This old and widely-known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms: *Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Anti-Dyspepsia Crackers and Wine Biscuit.*

Also, *Molasses Cakes*, suitable for country Stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.

Norfolk, April 23th, 1853. 46—9m. pd.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. Stainback, W. H. Hardee.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON.

Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.

President—Ralph Gorrell,
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and *Treasurer*—D. P. Weir,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,	Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,	J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,	F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,	Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,	W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,	H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,	John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,	A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,	
James Sloan, Greensboro',	

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting, } *Executive Committee.*
Jno. R. Williams, }
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	
C. P. Mendenhall,	William A. Wright, Wilmington.
Wm. S. Rankin,	
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
James M. Garrett,	
Jed. H. Lindsay,	John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.	
	John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.	
	J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.	
	Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.	
	Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
J. L. Bridgers. Tarborough.	
W. H. Cumming, *General Agent.*	Peter Adams, *Secretary.*

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND; *in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.*—This book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions: it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.

Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 1, 2 *and* 3 *Rotherys' Wharf,*
Norfolk, Va.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh.
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh.
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.

April 19, 1853. 44—w6m.

Office of the N. C. Rail Road Company,
July 19th, 1853.

NOTICE.—AT THE LAST MEETING of the Board of Directors, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Stockholders, requiring the Directors so to do, the Treasurer be instructed, by public advertisement, to notify all delinquents, that interest from the date upon which the same was due will be demanded upon all monies unpaid upon and after the 1st day of October next.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Secretary and Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co.

July 29th, 1853. 983—w6w.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch. Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.

August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, *Petersburg, Va.*—Have in Store a large Stock of Woolen Goods, purchased last Spring before the great advance in Wool, which they offer to the North Carolina and Virginia Trade at very low prices.

Those Merchants who intend going further North are respectfully invited to call and examine their Stock.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 18th, 1853. 77—

FLESH GLOVES AND BRUSHES, FOR PRODUCING a healthy action of the system. For sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Perrin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.—Miss MARINDA BRANSON, *Principal*; Miss MARGARET G. NIXON, *Assistant.*—The healthy localities, ample grounds and moral neighborhood of this School give it claims to the consideration of those who must educate their children at a distance. It is six miles west of Normal College, with whose sessions those of Glen Anna are made to correspond, so that parents having both sons and daughters can send them to good Schools in the same neighborhood. Glen Anna has been for some years under the patronage of the Trustees of *Greensborough Female College*, who adopted it as preparatory to that Institution. The President of the College, the Rev. Dr. Deems, visits the School sufficiently often to see that the studies and discipline are so conducted that the pupils shall be thoroughly prepared for the higher course in College. Parents, therefore, may be sure of the safety of their daughters at Glen Anna. Its real location puts the pupils beyond circumstances of temptation to extravagance.

The next Fall session will commence on the 15th of September and extend to the third Thursday in February, at which time the Spring Session will commence.

Terms: For Board and Tuition per Session, $40; the only extra charges being $18 a session for those who take music, and $5 for French. Letters may be addressed to the Principal at Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.

July 28th, 1853. 73—6t.

TOMBS, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American Marble for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Head-stones*, and *Hearth, Paint-stones, Slabs* for *Soda Founts, Bakers' Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *Grindstones*, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head-stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The Subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any. WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES.

Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.

April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Wake County—In Equity. Thos. G. Whitaker *vs.* Henry J. Cannon.

It having been alleged in the Bill of Thos. G. Whitaker vs. Henry J. Cannon, filed in our Court of Equity for said County, for a specific performance of a contract for sale of land, that the defendant is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, and the said Thos. G. Whitaker's allegation being supported by his affidavit filed in said Court:

According to our Act of Assembly for such cases, made and provided, we do hereby notify the said Henry J. Cannon to be and appear at our next Term of the Court of Equity for said county, to be held on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said complainant's said bill of complaint, or said bill will be taken *pro confesso*, and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand, this 17th day of August, 1853.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. Equity.

August 18th, 1853. 78—6w.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*

Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Hardware Importation, 1853.

MUIR & BRYAN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLE*sale Dealers in Foreign and American HARDWARE, Cutlery, Guns, &c.*, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.—Are now receiving their Fall Stock of Foreign and American Hardware, which they present to the consideration of buyers generally, believing that they can offer inducements equal to any other establishment in the country; a large portion of their goods have been imported direct from England, and the American carefully selected from the best sources, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Merchants visiting this City are respectfully invited to call and examine their Stock before purchasing.

MUIR & BRYAN.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 12th, 1853. 77—2m.

LOST OR MISPLACED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS on the 30th day of May last, mailed in the town of Graham, Alamance county, N. C., the following bills of money to A. Steele, of Fayetteville, N. C., and they have not since been heard from by them, and by giving this notice hope that if any person should get hold of the letter through mistake, they will keep the money until they can inform them of the fact, whereupon they will attend to it, and compensate liberally any one who will give them any information respecting the bills that they can get them.

The bills are one $50 bill on the Farmer's Bank of Va., No. 1509 payable at Danville—one $50 bill on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, No. 293 payable at Tarborough, one $80 bill on the Bank of Hamburg, South Carolina, No. 321 payable at Hamburg.

P. R. & D. C. HARDEN.

Graham, N. C., July 2d, 1853. 66—8w.

NOTICE.—WAS TAKEN UP NEAR NASHVILLE Nash County, and committed to Jail a Negro Woman, who seems to be, from her appearance, about forty-five or fifty years of age, about five feet six inches high, light color, large feet and eyebrows; has a downward look when spoken to, has three under teeth in front, and has lost an upper tooth in front. It seems to be impossible to learn from her her rightful owner, as she has named several persons as being her owner; she seems to be of weak mind, or is disposed to act as such. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay prison charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

GRAY BRIDGES, *Jailor.*

Nashville, N. C., July 9th, 1853. 71—6mw.

GAZE, WONDER AND ADMIRE!—And with flickerish eyes and "itching palms" acknowledge a fascination more powerful than the Wizard Spell! As we shall uncover and reveal to an admiring world, knowledge more startling—pregnant with more blessings, and in its results more interesting to the human family than the Burning of the Ephesian Dome, having for its basis universal happiness; and evolving in its details gems of thought richer than the